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SPAIN'S SQUADRON DESTROYED

Commodore Dewey Enters the Harbor of Manila at Night,

Defying All the Mines, Masked Batteries, Torpedo Plants and Fortifications.

Then the Forts and War Vessels Opened Up on Our Fleet and Poured Out Hot Shot.

For Four Hours the Battle Raged Between Our Vessels and the Spanish Squadron.

The Enemy's Ships Were Sunk, Burned and Badly Disabled by Uncle Sam's War Ships.

Not an American Vessel Was Disabled, and the Casualties Were Small—The Spaniards' Loss Was Considerable—Dewey in Possession of the Philippine Islands—Full Details of the Battle of Manila.

HONO KONG, May 2.—Advices from Manila state that Commodore Dewey opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish guarding the harbor Sunday morning. After severe fighting he retired to place his wounded in safety, then returned to the attack. After gaining a decisive victory he retired in the night, without the loss of a vessel, though his list of killed and wounded is said to be heavy. The cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up and her commander killed. The cruiser Maria Cristina was burned and several smaller ships of war were sunk. The Spanish admiral, Montojo, was compelled to transfer his flag from the Cristina to the Isla de Cuba. The Spanish fleet was practically annihilated and Manila is now a free city. It is believed here that the capture of the city is a matter of but a few hours.



COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, The Hero of the First Sea Fight of the War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Washington rejoiced Sunday night. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were Sunday evening. The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Adm. Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes. Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but, in common with other officials of the administration, declined to make extended comment upon it. Navy and army circles, after manifesting throughout the day the greatest eagerness for news from the Philippines, received with intense joy the advices telling of the victory of Adm. Dewey's fleet. Their satisfaction that the defeat of the Spanish had been overwhelming was strengthened by reason of the news coming first almost wholly from Madrid, and they were quickly unreserved in expressing their gratification upon the signal triumph of the American forces. At the Army and Navy club a large company was gathered and read and commented upon the story of the engagements as it was presented in the bulletins at the club. Down town at their homes and wherever seen, the officers were free in giving vent to the pleasure they felt at the news and de-

claring the confidence which they had entertained throughout that the American ships, their officers and men would demonstrate their superiority over the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters. The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels, in the Manila advices, was construed as a convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Adm. Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight. In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans. An opinion freely expressed Sunday night by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Adm. Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war, without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possession and indications were strongly towards the slipping of the Philippines from her control. It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of a superior fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered, the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain, promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish government and believe any end of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence is to follow soon and that too without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself. Judge McComas, senator-elect from Maryland, after expressing his joy over the result of the conflict struck a key note of the expected result of the cannonading at Manila Sunday, when he said that it was likely to have a tremendous effect, not only in Spain, but throughout Europe. He expressed the belief that it would turn the tide of European sentiment toward the United States. The idea advanced by Judge McComas was expressed by others Sunday night. It is regarded by some as likely that the decisive victory gained by Adm. Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict upon which she has entered. In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront the Sagasta government within Spain's own borders. It is pointed out that

the Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy was invincible and the bitter disappointment will ensue over the result of the engagement of the war is likely to precipitate internal dissensions, if not a revolution. Another result of Adm. Dewey's victory it is thought may be action on the part of the powers of Europe to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest for the Philippines. Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon the West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representation will indicate that, since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers, bringing about an adjustment. LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, describing the engagement at Manila, says: "The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel, the Monocacy entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Bocachica channel. The Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron. "Adm. Montojo, a few days before, went to Sabie bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms and it did not suffice. "Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek, emptying into Baker bay, where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered. LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "A considerable surprise and disappointment has been caused by the news that the Spanish fleet, as it was, had been officially stated that the authorities at Manila had received 60 torpedoes and heavy guns to strengthen the coast defenses, particularly the defenses commanding the two channels on the right and left of Corregidor island. "It is noticeable among all classes, especially among politicians that there is a strong hope of an intervention by continental powers, especially Germany and Russia. "Little additional news has arrived from Manila, but the cardinal fact is that Commodore Dewey is now in possession of Manila bay and can certainly take possession of Corregidor island even if he finds difficulty in effectually capturing Manila itself owing to the absence of a necessary landing force. Having thus secured a naval base, he will have no difficulty in securing supplies of coal. "As the Times remarked, Monday: "This is a mere question of money and organization. The belligerent who is strong in certain waters will generally be able to obtain coal. To declare coal contraband is no obstacle to private enterprise if the risks of transport are moderate and the pecuniary inducement sufficient." WASHINGTON, May 3.—Naval officials are inclined to discredit the statement in dispatches from Madrid Monday night that Adm. Dewey employed petroleum bombs in a reduction of the city of Manila. In fact no definite information could be obtained that the American squadron was supplied with such instruments of destruction. It is regarded as quite likely that in the event of a bombardment of the city, the bursting of shells would start serious fires and perhaps result in a conflagration; but that Adm. Dewey used bombs with the express idea of firing the city is deemed utterly improbable unless he was pressed to extreme measures, which is not thought to be likely. The belief is prevalent in official circles that if a fire occurred the Spaniards, confronted by the inevitable fall of the city, themselves applied the torch, thereby carrying into effect the threat which they have made concerning both Manila and Havana, that the cities should never fall into the hands of the Americans except as heaps of smoldering ruins. LONDON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a reported dispatch from Madrid, gave Capt. Gen. Agusti 24 hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Capt. Gen. Agusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. LONDON, May 3.—It was currently reported in this city Monday night that a dispatch had been received from the British consul in Manila announcing the capitulation of Manila.

AGUINALDO'S POLICY
Favoring the independence of the Philippines, the Internal Affairs to be Controlled Under Foreign Protection.
New York, May 3.—A copyrighted telegram from Singapore to the World says: "Upon his arrival at Hong Kong Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippines, will probably be transferred to an American dispatch boat to join Commodore Dewey at Manila. Aguinaldo's policy, after the Philippines have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands, and the internal affairs to be controlled under European and American advice. The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the basis of a proposal after the Cuban campaign. The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judiciary, under experienced European officials; the entire freedom of the press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious fraternities, the church being represented by secular priests; provision for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railways, the removal of the restrictions on enterprise and the investment of capital. Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order. Spaniards have committed horrible massacres of defenseless population. Cebu City was almost entirely destroyed."



THEY PORTRAIT OF GEN. AGUINALDO.

DEWEY'S VICTORY
Greatly Delighted the People of Cincinnati—Thousands Rejoiced Over the Good News From the East.
CINCINNATI, May 3.—The news of our sailors' victory at Manila ran like wildfire through the city, spread to the suburbs and then to the various villages in the country. The news flashed over the wire and was taken up by the people, sounded from the church steeples by the bells and shrieked through the country by the whistling of the factories. Business men paused on the street corners to discuss the full significance of the victory. Interested and enthusiastic spectators thronged around the newspaper offices. Business, pleasure, work were all forgotten; ledgers and account books were replaced by papers which told of the bravery of our sailors and officers. In the homes the children eagerly listened to the story and went off to school to learn more. In the play grounds the children grouped together and talked in their enthusiastic way of the victory and spent their pennies for flags. The song greeting the flag rang out with never-to-be-forgotten ardor.

A PROCLAMATION
Will Be Issued by President McKinley Fixing the Status of Spanish Subjects in the United States.
WASHINGTON, May 3.—The president has in course of preparation a proclamation which will be issued within the next day or two fixing the status of Spanish subjects in this country. Generally speaking, the proclamation will make it known that such subjects are under suspicion and it is believed will announce that stringent measures will be taken to prevent their hindering a speedy and successful conduct of a war against the kingdom of Spain. The Invasion of Cuba.
New York, May 3.—A special to the World from Tampa, Fla., says: A rumor is in circulation here to the effect that 5,000 troops and as many Cubans as the Cuban junta can gather here will leave Tuesday night for Matanzas for the first invasion of Cuba. The World correspondent's informant says that an army officer told him that he had seen an order from the secretary of war ordering the troops to move Tuesday night, Matanzas being their objective point. Transports are expected Tuesday. Irishmen Congratulate President McKinley.
LONDON, May 3.—The Parnellite members of parliament have sent the following dispatch to President McKinley: "In the names of millions of Irishmen the Parnellite members of the house of commons send you their congratulations on the brilliant victory of the American fleet. (Signed) John Redmond."

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Condition of the Farmers Bank and Trust Co., Stanford, Kentucky, December 31, 1896.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Notes and Bills.....\$202,615.21	Capital Stock.....\$200,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....1,968.85	Surplus Fund.....10,433.41
Overdrafts.....4,332.41	Individual Deposits.....185,564.02
Due from Banks.....46,329.35	Due to Banks.....12,018.41
Banking House and Fixtures.....4,400.00	
Cash.....25,503.20	
\$237,645.00	\$237,645.00

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